

page 529, 1939. In the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden are *Hermann* 9923, collected in Arlington Co., Va. (1938) and *Monachino* 404, Rock Creek Park, Washington, D. C. (1937).

But the station north of the District of Columbia, reported by Hitchcock's Manual of the Grasses of the United States, p. 725, has been questioned by Fernald, *RHODORA*, Vol. 38, p. 395 (1936) and its standing clarified by Chase in the same publication, Vol. 39, p. 100. This record (from Pennsylvania), according to Chase, is founded on the examination of a specimen at the U. S. National Herbarium collected by *F. L. Scribner* on ship's ballast, Philadelphia, in 1878.

Has the Philadelphia station of over 60 years ago been destroyed? Regardless, this grass might easily flourish in Pennsylvania, as I have observed it for the last four years as a vigorous weed in the grounds of the New York Botanical Garden, Bronx, New York (No. 397, collected Oct. 6, 1937).—JOSEPH MONACHINO, New York Botanical Garden.

VIOLA CUCULLATA IN MISSOURI

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WHEN material of *Viola* was examined in connection with the preparation of Palmer & Steyermark's Annotated Catalogue of the Flowering Plants of Missouri, it was found that a large number of specimens, which were in reality *Viola papilionacea*, had been misidentified as *Viola cucullata*. In fact, no authentic material of *Viola cucullata* from Missouri had ever turned up.

This confusion between *Viola papilionacea* and *Viola cucullata* was largely due to the perpetration of the latter name in early check-lists of and works on Missouri plants, notably by Daniels,¹ Eggert,² Engelmann Botanical Club,³ and Tracy,⁴ and by the continued application of the name in various articles written in earlier journals and scientific periodicals in connection with the vegetation of the state. The best diagnostic characters separating these two species are brought out by Brainerd in Robinson and Fernald's 7th edition of Gray's New

¹ Daniels, F. Flora of Columbia, Missouri, and Vicinity. Univ. Mo. Stud. Sci. Ser. 1: 179. 1907.

² Eggert, H. Catalogue of the Phaenogamous and Vascular Cryptogamous Plants in the Vicinity of St. Louis, Missouri. 1891.

³ Engelmann Botanical Club. Preliminary Check-list of the Cryptogams and Phanerogams in the Vicinity of St. Louis, Missouri. 1911.

⁴ Tracy, S. M. Catalogue of the Phaenogamous and Vascular Cryptogamous Plants of Missouri. Jefferson City, 1886.

Manual of Botany, wherein, "Beard of lateral petals strongly knobbed; cleistogamous flowers long and slender" for *V. cucullata* is contrasted with "Beard of lateral petals not strongly knobbed; cleistogamous flowers ovoid or ovoid-acuminate" for *V. papilionacea* and related species. The character of the knobbed or unknobbed beard of the lateral petals is particularly obvious, and if specimens had been carefully examined for this point by collectors, many misidentifications could have been avoided. On this basis it was found that all Missouri material at one time identified or recorded as *V. cucullata* proved on examination to be *V. papilionacea*.

In the spring of 1938, the author was collecting in some swampy meadows in the southeastern Ozarks, and chanced upon a stemless blue violet which had all the characteristics of *Viola cucullata*. The peduncles exceeded the leaves and the beard on the lateral petals appeared strongly knobbed. Moreover, the plants were growing in a swampy meadow, a habitat shared by a number of rare and isolated species of more northern and eastern range, which in this portion of the Ozarks, and in such habitats, are at their southern and southwestern limits of dispersal. Species of just such rarity which were associated with the violet in this or in other similar meadows in the southeastern Ozarks, were *Menyanthes trifoliata* var. *minor*, *Liparis Loeselii*, *Aster puniceus* var. *lucidulus*, *Galium tinctorium* (*G. Claytoni* of authors), and *Cirsium muticum*. Further examination of the violet showed without doubt that it was *Viola cucullata*, and the identification has been verified by Dr. M. L. Fernald. The collection is from a marshy meadow in valley of North Prong of Bee Fork, T32N, R2W, Sect. 23, 5 miles east of Bunker, Reynolds County, May 26, 1938, *J. A. Steyermark 5488*. Specimens have been deposited in the Gray Herbarium and in the Herbarium of Field Museum.

The range of *Viola cucullata* may now be extended southwestward to include southeastern Missouri, and it is expected that future exploration may reveal its occurrence in other swampy meadows of the southeastern Ozarks. *Viola papilionacea*, on the other hand, common throughout Missouri, is found in a variety of habitats, most commonly in alluvial or open woods, along streams, waste ground, and even crevices of bluffs.

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